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THE DOWNFALL.

The Invitation, from Theodore Roosevelt to Edward H. Harriman, October 10, 1904.

In view of the trouble over the State ticket in New York I should much like to have a few words with you. Do you think you can get down here within a few days and take either lunch or dinner with me?

The Consideration.

Edward H. Harriman to Sidney Webster, January, 1905.

As to my political instincts, to which you refer in your letter of December 13, I am quite sure I have none, and my being at all prominent in the political situation is entirely due to President Roosevelt and because of my taking an active part in the autumn of 1904 at his request, and his taking advantage of conditions then created to further his own interests. If it had been a premeditated plot it could not have been better started or carried out. * * * About a week before the election in the autumn of 1904, when it looked certain that the State ticket would go Democratic and was doubtful as to Roosevelt, he, the President, sent me a request to go to Washington to confer upon the political conditions in New York State. I complied, and he told me he understood the campaign could not be successfully carried on without sufficient money and asked if I would help him in raising the necessary funds. * * *

I explained to him that I understood the difficulty here was mainly caused by the up-State leaders being unwilling to support Dewey for reelection as United States Senator. We talked over what could be done for Dewey, and finally he agreed that if found necessary he would appoint him as Ambassador to Paris. * * * In three or four hours * * * the whole amount, including my subscription, had been raised. * * * If there were any among them (the checks of life insurance companies or other like organizations, of course Cortelyou must have informed the President.

The Fatal Falsehood.

Theodore Roosevelt to James S. Sherman, October 8, 1904.

Any such statement is a deliberate and wilful untruth by rights it should be characterized by an even shorter and more ugly word. I never requested Mr. Harriman to raise a dollar for the Presidential campaign of 1904. On the contrary, our communication as regards the campaign related exclusively to the fight being made against Mr. Higgins for Governor of New York. * * *

Theodore Roosevelt to the public on Judge Parker's charges, November 4, 1904.

The assertion that there has been made in my behalf and by my authority by Mr. Cortelyou or by any one else any pledge or promise, or that there has been any understanding as to future immunities or benefits in recognition of any contribution from any source is a wicked falsehood. Slandering accusations, repeated time and again by Judge Parker.

He has neither produced nor can produce any proof of their truth.

I speak less the silence of self-respect be misunderstood.

Mr. Parker's accusations against me and Mr. Cortelyou are inventions.

The statements made by Mr. Parker are unqualifiedly and atrociously false.

The Inadvertent Confession.

Theodore Roosevelt to William J. Bryan, September 27, 1908.

You quote the subscription of Mr. Harriman to my campaign, although you know well that it did not interfere with any action taken by me as against Mr. Harriman, and ask if it would not have affected the campaign if known. * * *

The Characterization.

From THE SUN of December 7, 1908.

The editor of THE SUN is fully alive to the extremity of the inconvenience which attaches to a personal controversy with a man who has shown himself capable of suppression and perversion of individual correspondence, an act which in ordinary life would be in the cognizance of any club or association of self-respecting gentlemen entail his prompt expulsion.

The Suppression and Perversion.

Edward H. Harriman in an interview, April 2, 1907.

In his letter to Mr. Sherman he (the President) clearly seeks to convey the impression that the personal interview with him in the fall of 1904 was of my seeking and not his.

His (Harriman's) and my letters now before me of the fall of 1904 run as follows. On his return from spending the summer in Europe on September 21 he wrote me stating that I thought it desirable he would come to see me at any time, then or later. * * * On September 23 I answered this letter, saying, "As present there is nothing for me to see you about, though there are one or two points in my letter of acceptance which I should like to have discussed with you before putting it out."

Let me present the facts. On June 29, 1904, the President wrote me the following letter, which he does not include in the corre-

spondence published to-day. It reached me in Europe:

WITNESSES.
WASHINGTON, June 29, 1904.

MY DEAR MR. HARRIMAN: I thank you for your letter. As soon as you come home I shall want to see you. The fight will doubtless be hot then. It has been a real pleasure to see you this year. Very truly yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

In reply to this I wrote him on my return from Europe the letter of September 20, the opening sentences of which he eliminated in his publication:

NEW YORK, September 20, 1904.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I was very glad to receive your note of June 29 last while I was in Europe. I am now getting matters that accumulated during my absence somewhat cleared up, and if you think it desirable will go to see you at any time, either now or later. It seems to me that the situation could not be in better shape. Yours sincerely,

E. H. HARRIMAN.

The Final Branding.

The House of Representatives of the Sixtieth Congress to Theodore Roosevelt, January 8, 1909.

We consider the language of the President in his message of December 8, 1908, without basis of fact.

"Close to the rider's side,
Though to the farthest ride he ride,
Diagnose once mounted rides beside."

The Definition of the Major.

Major MEARNS, who is preparing to accompany Mr. Roosevelt on his somewhat chastened expedition after big game in Africa, is no longer an officer and a gentleman in the United States army, but he retains, by means upon which no gentleman can congratulate him, the emoluments of both.

What Major MEARNS's precise definition from the West Point way of looking at it will henceforward be it is not possible at present to say. He can be classified for the moment as a sublimated massmurderer or embezzler in ordinary.

Few such distinctions are worth their cost.

Mr. Foraker on the Latest Phases of the Brownsville Infamy.

No one can read the affidavits submitted by Mr. FORAKER of Ohio in the Senate yesterday and continue to believe in the genuineness of the Conyers confession that prompted Mr. ROOSEVELT to send his triumphant message on the Brownsville raid to the Senate on December 14, 1908. As in his previous communications on the subject the President was positive that "almost all" of the members of the three companies were accessories after the fact, knowing who the guilty men were and conspiring to shield them; but in his last message Mr. ROOSEVELT—so great was his faith in the cunning and integrity of his secret agent, his chosen instrument, HERBERT J. BROWN—went even further:

"This report enables us to fix with tolerable definiteness at least some of the criminals who took the lead in the murderous shooting of private citizens at Brownsville."

According to the report made by HERBERT J. BROWN, who with Captain W. G. BALDWIN had been engaged by the War Department with Mr. ROOSEVELT's sanction to make still another investigation, the names of the suspects were furnished by BOYD CONYERS, who it was alleged, had confessed his share in the atrocity to one WILLIAM LAWSON, a negro detective, and other names were given by ELMER BROWN, a veteran of the battalion. These so-called suspects are the men who with "tolerable definiteness," to quote Mr. ROOSEVELT, were pilloried in the Browne report, which must fall into disrepute and be utterly discredited if the Conyers confession to LAWSON is proved to be a wicked invention.

In the course of his speech Mr. FORAKER offered a number of affidavits by citizens of Monroe, Georgia, including Sheriff E. C. ARNOLD of Walton county, that establish beyond any reasonable doubt the fact that BOYD CONYERS made no confession to the negro detective LAWSON. This agent of BROWN and BALDWIN, who can neither read nor write, swore that he talked with CONYERS about the Brownsville raid in Monroe between 8 and 9 o'clock on June 8, 1908, "about half way between the station house and Main street," on which occasion CONYERS began the true history of the raid. The falsity of this declaration is exposed in an affidavit made by Mr. W. J. MATFIELD, who deposes that at 8 o'clock on the morning of June 8 CONYERS began a day's work of grading for him at a target range of the National Guard three miles from Monroe and did not leave the field until "sundown." LAWSON also swore that CONYERS was in his company on an excursion to Gainesville on June 15, but no less than three persons, one of them a clerk in the post office, where CONYERS was at work all the morning, and another one a manager of the excursion, deposed that CONYERS did not go to Gainesville on that day.

Other witnesses, one Sheriff ARNOLD, make affidavits that LAWSON swore falsely to the circumstances of a third meeting with CONYERS on June 29. Finally the untrustworthiness of LAWSON was admitted by Captain W. G. BALDWIN, his employer, who said that he had detected him in several falsehoods during his brief service. Concerning the character of CONYERS Mr. FORAKER produced the affidavit of ALBERT B. MOBLEY, a citizen of Monroe, who had known CONYERS for twelve years and always found him "honest, reliable and trustworthy." During many talks with CONYERS about the Brownsville raid the ex-soldier had always told the same story, that he was asleep in quarters when the shooting began and did not know who was involved in it.

But Senator FORAKER's trump card was a circumstantial affidavit by Sheriff ARNOLD, who deposed that at the request of Governor HOSE SMITH, in the presence of HERBERT J. BROWN, cross-examined BOYD CONYERS in a locked room for six hours with the design of getting information and a confession from him, but that CONYERS told nothing or had nothing to tell. In his affidavit Sheriff ARNOLD says:

"I desire to state further that the report of Mr.

HERBERT J. BROWN in this matter, as published in the Congressional Record of December 14, is so far as the same relates to these conversations with BOYD CONYERS, is not true. To the contrary, and I say it under my solemn oath, it is the most absolutely false, the most shameful perversion of what really did take place between them that I have ever seen or heard of since any person. Surely Mr. BROWN must have thought that this report would never be seen or read by me or he would not have made it. I was both shocked and horrified when I read it. When we had utterly failed to get a confession or any information out of CONYERS as to who did the shooting, then Mr. BROWN asked him to give the names of some of the most reckless and turbulent members of his company; this CONYERS did, giving several names, and these names so given by CONYERS in my presence Mr. BROWN in his report says were furnished by CONYERS as the ones participating in the shooting. I point this out as a false example as to how Mr. BROWN has perverted the truth and the real facts in the case in his report."

In that report BROWN published a list of "suspects" given him by the old soldier ELMER BROWN (twenty-five years service) in Washington, and Senator FORAKER submits an affidavit by ELMER BROWN to the effect that he mentioned no "suspects," but was asked for and gave the names of the baseball players of the battalion, a photograph of whom BROWN had in his hand. To this old soldier immunity was promised if he would confess—he said he knew nothing—and also restoration to the army. HERBERT J. BROWN stating that he was connected with the army. The same promises were made to all the old soldiers who could be found throughout the country, and duress was employed. In one case the name of Senator FORAKER as a friend of the battalion was freely used in a futile attempt to get a clue.

The detectives in the service of BROWN and BALDWIN visited thirty States and discovered 130 of the discharged soldiers, but after more than six months of deception and fraud, lying and imposture, the net result of the investigation was the spurious confession of BOYD CONYERS, who has been known as an honest negro among his townsmen for twelve years. In the words of Senator FORAKER:

"It is impossible to find language with which to fittingly characterize such a procedure as this detective business has been from its inception down to the monstrous stages it has reached. It is atrocious, revolting, shocking to every sense of fairness, justice and even common decency."

Mr. ROOSEVELT greedily accepted, adopted and proclaimed the Browne report without analyzing it or inquiring into the credibility of his instrument. He evidently approved of the methods employed, promising the Senate more of the same evidence, for which the Government had already paid \$15,000. This money, taken from the balance of an emergency fund of \$3,000,000 voted for the use of the Military Establishment by Congress on March 3, 1890, Senator FORAKER declares was paid to the detectives without warrant of law, and even in violation of the Constitution, which, in providing that Congress shall have power "to raise and support armies," declares that "no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years." Mr. FORAKER calls attention to the fact that this emergency appropriation has, in spite of the Constitution, been continued to be a permanent appropriation, and that out of the balance payments of the character of those used in the Brownsville investigation are still being made.

Such is Mr. FORAKER's exhibit of Mr. ROOSEVELT's case against the colored soldiers—a case resting on a fabricated confession, paid for with money "filched from the Treasury."

A Hoosier Banquet.

At the thirteenth annual banquet of the Lafayette Jackson Club assembled 400 "representative" Indiana Democrats and "distinguished party leaders," many of them not candidates for Senator HEMENWAY's seat. The Hon. JOHN W. KERN, who had been elected to the Hon. JOHN E. LAMB. "Party pride ran high." Fifty Democratic members of the Legislature came in a special car and several "keynotes" were "sounded."

The Hon. CLAUDE G. BOWERS, president of the Indiana Federation of Democratic Clubs, "took the audience quite off its feet." He nominated Governor TOM MARSHALL for "President in 1912," condemned the sentencing of MITCHELL and GOMPERS and "paid a glowing tribute" to Mr. BRYAN, whereas the cheering was "deafening." So that the outside barbarians can't make out whether BRYAN or MARSHALL is the man for Indiana.

Mr. KERN also laded out butter to his comate in defeat:

"When history has written the record of the United States his name will stand above that of TAYLOR and ROOSEVELT, just as that of BLAINE stands above that of ARTHUR, or that of WEBSTER and CLAY above those of FILLMORE and PIERCE."

Mr. BRYAN was making a speech somewhere else, but he sent a letter which "evoked wild cheering" and referred to his old friends "the predatory corporations."

The cheering seems to have been several thousand diameters wider than the Bard of Alamo, JAMES BYRON ELMORE, read his new poem, "A Servant's Duty," dedicated to the Democratic members of the Legislature. The final stanza should find a place in every almanac:

"As a hero's life take up thy task,
And weave with power and skill,
No hand is great that bears a mask,
The fabric must bear thy will."

This is wholesome and tonic, whether it refers to TOM TAGGART or somebody else.

British Medical Women and the Suffrage.

Premier ASQUITH, having invited an expression of opinion from his countrywomen touching the expediency of granting to their sex the parliamentary franchise, has received a written communication signed by 538 out of the 563 medical women registered as qualified to practise in the United Kingdom. Their memorial sets forth the reasons which have influenced them as medical practitioners to request the extension of the full suffrage to members of their sex, answering the conditions as to age, residence, &c., prescribed for men by law.

Some of the reasons advanced deserve particular attention.

The memorialists point out that legislation often deals with matters which concern directly the duties and privileges of medical practitioners, and therefore as members of the medical profession they desire the franchise in order to protect their personal interests and to cooperate more effectively in advancing the general interests of their profession. In earning their living they encounter necessarily the same economic conditions as medical men, and they claim that they should have a voice in the regulation of those conditions. They submit also that as tax-paying and self-supporting women they offer a striking example of taxation without representation.

The British medical women also direct attention to the fact that in addition to being taxpayers they are all graduates of universities or holders of diplomas of learned bodies. In the case of men membership of a university is itself a qualification for the franchise. The memorialists therefore have a double claim to the enjoyment of the suffrage, possessing at once the property qualification and the university graduate qualification. Stress is laid on the striking anomaly of their present political position—in that while as women they are debarred from exercising the elementary right of citizenship, they possess as doctors, in common with men, the legal power to sign certificates of insanity which deprive men of the right to vote.

A number of laws are cited which especially affect women, yet in framing which women have no constitutional means of expressing an opinion. Such are the laws relating to public health and morals, those which define the rights of parents with regard to the education, religion and guardianship of their children, those which deal with marriage and divorce, with the housing of the poor, with the care of the feeble minded, with the question of temperance, and with the regulation of female labor. The memorialists claim for all women that the woman's point of view should be represented in such legislation, and that medical women are especially fitted to assist in the solution of some of the problems with which these measures deal.

Finally, the feminine medical practitioners of Great Britain express the conviction that the possession of the vote would exercise a stimulating effect upon women. Among those of education and leisure it would lead to an increased readiness to undertake work in branches of public service in which the cooperation of women is peculiarly required, while among all classes a sense of responsibility and consciousness of citizenship would be fostered which would tend to induce an earnest and intelligent interest in matters affecting the community.

The Official Figures and Their Meaning.

The official figures giving the results of the Presidential contest in 1908 are now known. It has been advisable to await their publication in order that their meaning should be clearly understood and fully appreciated. They sensibly depict the burdens under which TAFT consciously or unconsciously staggered during the campaign. They indicate the reasons for alarm over Mr. ROOSEVELT's outbursts during the struggle, and they justify the efforts to gag him.

The following table gives in almost every instance the evidence of a terrible shrinkage in the Republican national vote in 1908 as compared with 1904:

Roosevelt, Taft
Plurality, Plurality.

1904. 1908.

California.....115,822 86,906

Colorado.....84,583 50,190

Connecticut.....44,560 41,560

Delaware.....4,354 1,943

Idaho.....19,303 14,526

Illinois.....305,039 179,152

Indiana.....63,944 10,641

Iowa.....158,766 8,832

Kansas.....129,093 36,007

Maine.....80,800 30,584

Maryland.....51 101,423

Massachusetts.....82,076 101,423

Michigan.....227,715 160,400

Minnesota.....146,347 99,729

Missouri.....20,137 679

Montana.....19,189 2,944

Nebraska.....72,683 26,491

Nevada.....2,348 1,048

New Hampshire.....20,137 10,448

New Jersey.....60,598 32,774

New York.....179,352 302,970

North Dakota.....58,232 24,862

Ohio.....225,421 69,321

Oregon.....42,901 24,481

Pennsylvania.....505,519 123,537

Rhode Island.....16,765 10,246

South Dakota.....50,114 27,129

Texas.....29,631 18,414

Vermont.....30,685 24,006

Washington.....72,683 43,371

West Virginia.....81,708 26,491

Wisconsin.....154,607 81,825

Wyoming.....11,361 5,193

Taft lost Colorado by 3,040, a change of 37,622 votes; Maryland by 2,105, a change of 2,156 votes; Nebraska by 4,092, a change of 90,684 votes, and Nevada by 435, a change of 3,320 votes.

The reasons for the results in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska and elsewhere are known of all men. Connecticut gave its increased Taft vote as a rebuke to LILLEY and his machinists. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, commercial States, emphasized their opposition to ROOSEVELT's devastating policies, while Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and other States followed suit, but in a far different and more disastrous way.

Nebraska's vote was a rebuke pure and simple to ROOSEVELT and a personal compliment to his opponent.

What a lesson these figures teach!

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat remarks:

"There is not the slightest reason to accuse the President of any personal animosity against the State of Colorado in this affair."

This interesting innocent continues:

"It is probable that if any other well known man was involved or appeared to be involved in the transaction which the detectives traced out, and which to the President and the detectives seemed to be irregular, the name would be divulged."

Suppose the name had been WARREN.

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